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THE DEMOCRATIC BANNER.

"THERE ARE NO NECESSARY EVILS IN GOVERNMENT—ITS EVILS EXIST ONLY IN ITS ABUSES."

VOLUME 17.

MOUNT VERNON, OHIO, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1853.

NUMBER 29.

Wheat, Corn, and Rye!!

MARCH 21, 1853.

Farmers, Mechanics, Professional, and the rest of Mount Vernon, Ohio, are informed that the undersigned has taken the large and commodious Ware House in Mount Vernon, and known as the Norton Ware House, and is now prepared to pay the highest market price for wheat, corn, rye, & flour.

And Further, Should any person wish to store grain or flour in said Ware House, they can do so free of charge for storage.

And Further, Should any persons wish to come into competition with me in the purchase of any of the above articles, they can have the privilege of storing the same free of charge for storage or shipping the same.

H. P. WARDEN. Will keep on hand Lime, Water Lime, Plaster, Fish and Salt.

March 29, 1853—49

AT THE Emporium

Corner of Main & Gambier Streets, WILL BE FOUND A LARGE AND FRESH STOCK OF SPRING & SUMMER DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, OILS, LEATHER CARPETS, LOOKING GLASSES, &c., &c. Offering at lower prices than ever.

CALL AND SEE OUR GOLD MEDALS. Delinates, (usually sold at quarter dollar) going at 12 to 16 cents. SPERRY & CO., Mt. Vernon, May 10, 1853. n347

NEW WHOLESALE BOOK STORE.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Books Stationery, cheap Publications, Musical Instruments, Musical Merchandise, and Fancy Goods. Mt. Vernon, Ohio, 1853.

Woman's Medical Guide: CONTAINING Essays on the Physical, moral and educational development of Females, and the treatment of their diseases in all periods of life, by J. H. Paine, M. D. For sale at 15 to 16 cents. WURTS BOOK STORE. July 5, 1853.

Paper! Paper!! Paper!!! All kinds of Cap, Letter, Wrapping and other papers by the Quire, Ream or case, at prices that cannot be undersold. WURTS, sign of the Big Book. July 5, 1853.

BOOK Binding in all styles; Blank books of every description made to order. Orders received and promptly filled at Book Store.

Piano:—Three Fine Rose Wood Pianos. Received from the well known and justly celebrated factories of L. Gilbert, Boston. These Pianos will be sold at MANUFACTURERS' prices, and warranted for five years. Plans a from the factories of Jonas Chickering and Others, can be furnished at manufacturers' prices. Whites, No. 2, Miller building, sign of the "BIG BOOK." June 6, 1853.

Country Merchants, Pedlars and Dealers WILL find it to their advantage to call at Whites and examine his LARGE and well selected stock which will be sold to the trade at unusually low rates. No. 2, Miller building, sign of the "BIG BOOK." June 6, 1853.

Tracy's Arithmetics. The cheapest and best now in use. Teachers and others will find it to their advantage to examine Tracy's series of arithmetics, as they are taking the precedence of all others. Boards of Education, and Teachers will be supplied with a set gratis, and analysis at half price, for introduction, on application at Whites. BOOK STORE. June 6, 1853.

OHIO Codes Chitt's Blackstone, for sale by WHITE. June 6, 1853.

GROTES history of Greece complete in ten volumes just received at WHITE. June 6, 1853.

CAME in its season by Frank Forrester, just received and for sale by WHITE. June 14, '53.

PIONEER Women of the West by Mrs. Elliot, just received at the Store or the Big Book. June 14, '53.

BABYLON and Nineveh SECOND Expedition just received at Whites' New Book Store. June 14, '53.

THE Bible in the Counting House, for sale at the Book Store. June 14, '53.

DENTAL NOTICE. M. KELSEY has removed his office to his new residence on Gambier street, between Main and Gay streets, two doors East of Main. With the experience of the last ten years practice, he feels confident of giving entire satisfaction in every case. All operations warranted. June 23, 1853—n10.

A. J. REEVE, SURGEON DENTIST. Office and residence corner of Main and Chestnut streets, nearly opposite the Knox County Bank. Mt. Vernon Jan 20th, 1852—d&wt

E. B. GOVE, FASHIONABLE TAILOR. Rooms immediately opposite the Kenyon House, over the City Book Store, Mount Vernon, Ohio. Cutting done on short notice.—Feb. 733—n3—ly.

G. H. STRIEBY, CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER. HAS resumed business at his old stand on High Street, a few doors west of the Court House. He again solicits a share of public patronage. Mount Vernon, Feb. 2, 1853—n414.

DAGUERREOTYPES. E. S. WYKES, DAGUERREAN ARTIST, would respectfully inform the citizens of MT. VERNON and vicinity, that he has fitted up NEW ROOMS on Main street over Bean and Meads' store, where he stands in readiness to wait upon all who may favor him with a call. With the advantage of the best instruments and a Large SKY LIGHT equal to any in the eastern cities, he feels confident he can give universal satisfaction. Every Lady and Gentleman most respectfully invited to call and examine his specimens whether they wish pictures or not. Pictures set in Frames, Cases, Lockets, Breast Pins, Rings, Watch keys &c. in the best style. Instructions given in the art on liberal terms. Hours of operating from 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. Mt. Vernon July 12, 1853. n12-ly

Ho, Watch you Well by Daylight.

BY SAMUEL LOVER.

Oh, watch you well by daylight—By daylight you may fear, But keep no watch in darkness—For angels then are near; For Heaven's sense bestoweth Our waking life to keep, But tender mercy sheweth, To guard us in our sleep. Then watch you well by daylight, By daylight you may fear, But keep no watch in darkness—For angels then are near.

Oh, watch you well in pleasure—For pleasure oft betrays, But keep no watch of sorrow, When joy withdraws its rays, For in the hour of sorrow, As in the darkness drear, To heaven intrust the morrow, For the angels then are near. Oh, watch you well by daylight—By daylight you may fear, But keep no watch in darkness—The angels then are near.

Africanization of Cuba.

We have frequently alluded to late to a secret treaty between Spain and England and France, for the Africanization of Cuba. The Union of the 24th, in reference to the subject says:

"We have received additional and stronger evidence from Havana, which places the matter, in our mind, beyond any reasonable doubt. We are so well satisfied that arrangements are actually made for embarking largely in the importation of African apprentices, with the consent and under the sanction of Spain, France, and England, that we venture to predict that the whole scheme will be openly avowed and made public so soon as the British and French fleets are so arranged and stationed in the neighborhood of Cuba as to make the avowal safe."

Shocking Scenes in Mexico.

Four criminals were executed in the city of Mexico, on the 26th ult., and a shocking addition was made to the sufferings of the criminals. Three were garroted with the accustomed readiness; but on the executioner's endeavoring to perform the last functions on the fourth, the machinery could not be made to work. For some minutes endeavors to force it to do so were made, but in vain; and finally the unfortunate victim was obliged to be released from the chair, to gaze on the corpses of his fellow sufferers, while one of them was lifted out to make room for him; and finally to take his seat in the chair thus vacated, there to undergo his sentence. This is the second time, of late, that a similar shocking scene has been witnessed in Mexico.

Railroads in Tennessee.

A vote was given on the 20th inst. by the people of Montgomery county, Tennessee, on a proposition to subscribe \$250,000 to the Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville Railroad. The proposition carried by three to one. That county alone, in a public and individual capacity, has now subscribed \$800,000 to the enterprise, and the State gives an aid of \$3,000 per mile.

The following is published in the Memphis Eagle, as the method to procure apples without seeds or cores:

"Take the ends of the limbs of an apple tree, where they hang low, so as to reach the ground, dig a small hole for each end under the tree, bend it down and bury it in the hole, confining it down so that it will remain. Do this in the winter, or beginning of spring. The end of the limb thus buried will take root and put up sprouts and scions, which, when they become sufficiently large to 'set out,' dig up at the proper season, and transplant them in the orchard where you wish them to remain. When they get large enough to bear, they will bear apples without seeds or cores."

We once saw a young man bravely turning up his glass; he was a free-hearted, glorious fellow—was, as he said, sowing his wild oats. We afterwards saw the constable hauling a miserable drunkard from the gutter to the jail. It occurred to us that the wild oats were being dragged in. A glorious crop! The bar-room and the gutter are exhaustless in their fertility.

FAMINE IN THE BIRMAN EMPIRE.—A terrible famine is said to be prevailing in Rangoon and Prome, the Birman Empire, and thousands of men, women and children will perish, if not relieved. The prisoners were all full of persons who committed crimes in order to be imprisoned so that they might have a sum thing to eat. The crops last year entirely failed.

To make a candle burn all night, the following is represented as a certain plan: "When in case of sickness, a dull light is wished, or when matches are mislaid, put finely powdered salt on the candle till it reaches the black of the wick. In this way, a mild and steady light may be kept up through the night, by a small piece of candle."

SNOW AND RAIN.—Ten inches of snow fell in central New York on Monday. It commenced about ten o'clock in the morning and continued until night. In Western New York it fell about four inches. The fall extended west to Ashtabula. At the same time it rained violently in New York city and Connecticut.

The happiest period of a man's life is when he has a pretty little wife, one beautiful child, more ready cash than he knows what to do with, a good conscience; and not in debt to a printer.

It is said that young Lippencott, who married Grace Greenwood, was under her training for a proper husband for three years. She procured him a clerkship in Washington, and kept him under her special supervision. Good Grace yes!

THE MUSKETO AND THE RUMSELLER.

Where a little brook flows through a piece of thick, shady woods, between high rocks, a man was sitting alone. He was a rumsseller, but as business happened to be rather dull with him, and, beside, the people had got an excitement about the Maine Law, and were saying some hard things about gentlemen of his trade, he thought he would shut up his grog shop, and refresh himself with a nap under the shade of a tree. He soon found a smooth, flat stone, where he sat down, to watch a little patch of foam, about as broad as a dollar, that was turning around and round in a pretty basin of clear water, where the run was hemmed in by rocks. It was a nice place for a hot day in August, and it was not long until the rumsseller was sitting as still as a fish, thinking. First, he thought if that little patch of foam were a big pile of silver dollars, and they were all his, what he would do with them. Then he thought how hard it is for honest people to get hold of money, and this led him on to think of "inalienable rights," and of the blood our fathers shed to gain our independence, of which his fathers never shed a drop, unless his grandfather may have got his head broken in a row in Ireland or Germany, about the year '79.

"Buzz, Buzz!" said a musketo, which had been dozing all day in a crevice of rock, "I am hungry and thirsty for a drop of blood," at the same time alighting on the rumsseller's hand. There he walked about for some time surveying the field stalking with his long legs over the short hairs which were on the back of the hand.

"What are you doing there?" said the man, turning his eye from the foam to the musketo.

"I beg your pardon, sir," said the latter. "I am only looking for a convenient spot to insert my bill."

"What! do you intend to suck my blood?"

"O, don't be alarmed; you will have plenty left. Why, that jugular vein which I see begins to swell out so much that I could fill my sack, contains enough of blood to drown me and all my kindred."

"But, thief! what right have you to suck my blood, even if I have plenty of it?"

"Right! verily, that's a strange question. Don't you know that we musketoes have an inalienable right to suck blood? Did you never hear of the great battle our fathers fought in Egypt, in the day of Pharaoh? Here the musketo stretched himself up to his full height, so as to appear very large; at the same time he drew out a nicely polished spear, which he always carried with him, and rubbed it with his right fore foot.

The rumsseller watched him, but said nothing; for he did not know exactly what to say.

The musketo went on; "Beside, I should like to know if this is not a free country? and if musketoes have anywhere a right to suck blood, we who are hatched in American mud-puddles, surely have."

"Well, I have traveled a little, and I think you are very much alike, from the gal inipper of the South to the no see-thems of the North. You all live by robbery."

"Mr. Rumsseller, the world owes us a living, and we intend to have it. Therefore, if one doesn't bleed you, another will."

"But you ought to get your living in an honest way. You regard neither law nor conscience."

"There, sir, you mistake. We are all warm friends of the license law; passed by the great council of grave and wise musketoes, which meets on the first warm day in May. The law gives to every one the privilege of bleeding men when he gets a chance. Every musketo will defend this at the point of his lance. But any law opposed to this we hate as we do the oil of pennyroyal, or which is the same thing, as rumssellers hate the Maine Law. As to conscience, every one of my acquaintance has a conscience just as long as long as his sucker and no longer."

"Well, I would not regard the loss of a little blood, if you did not poison me every time you insert your pump." "Poison, indeed!" exclaimed the musketo, holding up both his hind feet at once. "My great grandfather, who was born three weeks ago, lost his life by sucking poisoned blood. He alighted on a poor drunken fellow, who lay sleeping by the wayside, and, deceived by the beautiful crimson color of his nose, he tapped it; but the first sip proved his death—the fellow's blood was so highly charged with alcohol. Why, rumsseller, into how many veins have you poured poison! You poison the fountain of domestic peace and public morals. Blame me for sucking a drop of blood, while you suck away the time, and the money, and the reputation and the life of your fellow-men—and all the time pour poison into their hearts and the hearts of their wives and children. If the biography of every musketo was written, from his wiggletooth to his death, you would find one guilty of such meanness. Nay, if ten millions of us were compounded into one great musketo, with a proboscis like the sword

of Goliath, which could pierce the heart, and drink down its warm blood at one gulp, he would not deserve to be feared and execrated as the man who lives on the tears and sorrows, and blasted hopes of others."

Here the rumsseller lifted his hand to crush the musketo; but he flew away, and as he did so, he pointed one of his long fingers at the man, and cast upon him such a look of loathing and disgust, that the rumsseller, for the first time in his life, felt something akin to shame.

To bring the drowned to life. Intended to be put into every man's hat. Immediately as the body is removed from the water, press the chest suddenly and heavily downward and backward, and instantly discontinue the pressure. Repeat this violent interruption until a pair of common bellows can be procured. When obtained, introduce the muzzle well upon the base of the tongue. Surround the mouth with a towel or handkerchief, and close it. Direct a bystander to press firmly upon a projecting part of the neck, (called Adam's apple) and use the bellows actively. Then press upon the chest to expel the air from the lungs, to imitate natural breathing. Continue this at least an hour, unless signs of natural breathing come on.

Wrap the body in blankets, place it near a fire, and do everything to preserve the natural warmth as well as to impart an artificial heat, if possible. Everything, however, is secondary to inflating the lungs. Send for a medical man immediately.

Avoid all frictions until respiration shall be in some degree restored.

Valentine Morr, Surg. Gen. American Shipwreck Society.

"The Little Giant."

We find the following particulars of the whereabouts of Senator Douglas, in the last letter of the Cincinnati Gazette's Paris correspondent.

"Mr. Douglas has just returned from an extensive tour, which embraced Italy, Greece, Syria, Turkey, Russia, Prussia, Belgium and France. He leaves here Thursday, and after traveling through Scotland and Ireland, will take a steamer at Liverpool, on the 16th of this month, for the United States. He looks well, has enjoyed his trip, and is 'chuck full' of good stories, startling adventures, and intervention arguments, with which to astonish the natives in the next sitting of Congress. He has had a long conference with Reschid Pasha at Constantinople, with Count Nesselrode at St. Petersburg, and with many other great men; and he has come to the conclusion that Louis Napoleon is the greatest in Europe, that France is the best governed country, and her people the most enlightened."

Mr. Douglas traveled over the principal parts of Russia in a long carriage, which traveled night and day at the rate of eight and ten miles an hour. It contained a sleeping room and kitchen, so that he seldom left it. He penetrated to the confines of Tartary, where a grand annual was going on; at which there were 300,000 persons, Siberians, Austrians, Calmuck Tartars, Circassians, Georgians, Turks and Persians."

AT HOME IN THE EVENING.—One of the grossest neglects of youth, producing incalculable mischief and ruin, is the spending of his evenings. Darkness is temptation to misconduct; suffering the young to be out when the light of day does not restrain them from misconduct, is training them to it. We have already an abundant harvest of this seedling. Riots, mobs, crimes, giving fearful forebodings; are the result of youth becoming fit agents of outrage, by running, uncare for in the evenings. What we see in these respects is deplorable enough—but what is this compared with what we do not see—multitudes making themselves miserable and noxious to the world, & what is that to come to. Parents should look to the truth, that pleasures and recreations are often dearly purchased—the price of their own impaired comfort, and the blighted prospects of their offspring. It must be obvious that in this matter there can be no prescribed rule. There be no interior of all the evening recreation and employments, yet there is an evil not only destructive to youth, but planting thorns in many paths, and covering many lives with desolation. The information demanded must proceed from judgment and conscience—must be enlightened. Heads of families must learn that the place on earth best adapted to a blessing, is home; and, by example and wholesome restraint, they must teach this truth to all under them.

Horrible Murderer. Two brothers, named Tole, had received their pay for work done on the St. Charles and Mississippi road in Dupage county, in all \$60. "They took a spree thereupon." One Doyle determined to get their money. The drunken brother he killed, beating his brains out with a club. With the money he fled to Chicago, where he purchased a cap and coat; but news came of the murder and he was secured, and part of the money found on him. Doyle is only 22!

The Honest Boy, or the Shilling and the Guinea.

Some time ago the Duke of Buccleugh in one of his walks, purchased a cow from a person in the neighborhood of Dalkeith, and left orders to send it to his palace the following morning: according to agreement the cow was sent, and the Duke happened to be in dishabille, and walking in the avenue espied a little fellow ineffectually attempting to drive the animal forward to its destination. The boy not knowing the duke, bawled out to him:

"Flum, come here, an' get's a han' wi' this beast."

The Duke saw the mistake, and determined on having a joke with the little fellow; pretending therefore, not to understand him, the duke walked on slowly, the boy still craving his assistance; at last he cried in a tone of apparent distress:

"Come here, mun, an' help us, an' as sure as any thing I'll give you half I get?"

The last solicitation had the desired effect. The duke went and lent a helping hand."

"And now," said the duke as they trudged along, "how much do you think ye'll get for this job?"

"Oh, dinna ken," said the boy, "but I'm sure of something, for the folk up at the house are good to a bodie."

As they approached the house, the duke darted from the boy and entered by a different way. He called a servant and put a sovereign into his hand, "Give that to the boy that has brought the cow." The duke returned to the avenue, and was soon rejoined by the boy.

"Well, how much did you get?" said the duke.

"A shilling," said the boy, "and there's the half of it ye."

"But you got more than a shilling," said the duke.

"No," said the boy, with the utmost earnestness, "as sure's death that's a' I got—an' d'ye not think it's plenty."

"I do not," said the duke; "there must be some mistake, and as I am acquainted with the duke, if you return, I think I'll get you more."

The boy consented—bark they went: the duke rang the bell, and ordered all the servants to be assembled.

"Now," said the duke to the boy, "point me out the person that gave you the shilling."

"It was that chap there with the apron," pointing to the butler.

The delinquent confessed, fell on his knees, and attempted an apology; but the duke interrupted him, indignantly ordered him to give the boy the sovereign, and quit his service instantly.

"You have lost," said the duke, "your money, your situation, & your character, by your covetousness; learn, henceforth, that honesty is the best policy."

The boy by this time recognized his assistant in the person of the duke and the duke was so delighted with the sterling worth and honesty of the boy, that he ordered him to be sent to school, kept there and provided for at his own expense.

Effects of Wrong Spelling. Not long since a gentleman, then a chorister of a certain choir in Vermont, wrote to a certain publisher in Boston, for a copy of that popular singing book, entitled "The Ancient Lyre."

In his communication he used the following language: "Please send me the Ancient Liar well bound." The publisher, in answer to his request, replied: "My Dear Sir—I do not doubt but the devil has been, and is still in Boston; but it will be difficult to comply with your request, for the reason that Boston influence is so strongly in his favor, it will be impossible to bind him."

DESTRUCTION.—RALPH PHELPS, of Detroit, by the fire in the forest, had 65 acres of pine timbered land all destroyed. The trees are burned down and the soil actually burned off down to the "hard pan," or clay subsoil. He also had 1,400 cords of wood burned, which he had out ready for market, & he estimates his loss at over \$15,000, & says there are scores of others who have suffered as much.

SANDUSKY, MANFIELD AND NEWARK RAIL-ROAD.—We are gratified to learn that this road has been doing a good paying business, this season. The quantity of freight carried over the road is enormous, and the passenger business is also excellent, no less than six trains running daily. Much of the success of the road may be ascribed to the business tact of John R. Robinson, Esq., of Mansfield, the present gentlemanly Superintendent, who by his perseverance, has made this one of the best roads in the State. The Conductors, among whom Messrs. Cone, Fullington, Wright and Jackson, we might mention, are all they should be. Their politeness and urbanity to travellers, contrast quite favorably with the surliness and impertinence of some Conductors we have seen.—Plymouth Adv.

SNOW STORM.—Holidaysburg was better favored than Pittsburg, by the snow-storm on Monday; there it was one foot deep at 4 o'clock; two feet deep on the mountain, and still snowing, without any hope of a cessation. In consequence of this storm, the telegraph lines stopped operations.

How to Choose a Domestic.

Housekeeping is not so full of sunshine and rose-colored bliss as many imagine. It is hardly possible to get along without cooks, scullions, and chambermaids; and what with their waste, wittles, and impudence, says Aunt Sally, they are plaguy drawbacks on domestic peace and comforts. Old Peppergrass was the "customer" for discriminating between the useful and the careless. Peppergrass sent word to the Register office that he wanted a good girl for general house-work. About the time he expected an applicant he laid a broom down in the yard, near the gate. Presently a girl comes up to the gate, opens it, and strolls up to the house, the broom being immediately in the path Miss Betsy strides over it. The old man was on the watch, and the first salute the girl got was, "I don't want you."

The girl sloped, and suddenly bullet-head Nancy appears. Seeing the broom in her way, she gives it a kick, and waddles up to the house. "You won't suit me, that's certain, Miss Mopsy!" bawls Peppergrass. She disappeared in a hurry; and finally a third appears, opening the gate, and coming into the yard, she carefully closes the gate behind her, and wails up—the broom is still in the path; this she picks up, and carries along to the house, where she deposits it alongside the wood-shed. Before the girl could explain her business there, Peppergrass bawls out, "Yes, yes, come in, you'll suit me." And she did; for that girl lived with Peppergrass seven years, and only quitted it to go to housekeeping on her own hook; and a capital wife she made. Peppergrass was right.—American paper.

New York Newspapers.

The New York Herald and the Sun, long competitors in the circulation of large daily editions, are instituting comparisons to show which is the greatest concern. The Herald claims a circulation of 103,000 copies per week, divided among its seven morning, twelve evening, and one weekly editions; being an average of 5,150 copies for each edition. On the other side the Sun boasts of a circulation of 330,000 daily copies per week, which divided among six editions, give an average of 55,000 copies each; that is, for the Herald's edition of 5,150 copies, the Sun circulates 55,000 copies, or nearly eleven copies of the "Sun" to one copy of the "Herald."

The Sun is of the opinion that the Herald is not a paying speculation at present. A year or more ago, an unsuccessful effort was made to sell the Herald for \$500,000; and now we observe a new dodge to raise half that sum, the Herald to be pledged, or accepted, as security for one-half the amount. It seems a rather doubtful operation in the present condition of the money market. The Sun, with the fastest press that genius has yet devised, is unable to print its circulation as rapidly as demanded. It can only feed to the press some 16,000 per hour, and to attain a dispatch of 24,000 per hour, on its eight cylinder press, it offers to inventors a prize of \$10,000 for the mechanical means that will do it, and \$10,000 for the exclusive use of the discovery. Now, wise wits, set to work.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

CLEVELAND BOYS ABROAD.—

We see by the Milwaukee papers that a Cleveland boy has been astonishing people out that way. A lad only eleven years of age (from this city) has been delivering addresses in the Public Schools at Milwaukee. He walked into one of them un-introduced, stated his object to the teachers, and was permitted to speak, which he did in a very happy manner, on two different days. His name is Arthur McKnight. This is a progression with a vengeance. Mr. McKnight must be peculiarly gifted with the power of speech and of language. He'll be President some day, without the shadow of a doubt.—Cleveland Plaindealer.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE BAPTIST.

The Baptist Theological Seminary at Fairmount, north of the Brighton House, will, we understand, be opened on the 27th instant. The edifice is delightfully located on one of the highest hills in the vicinity of the city, and from it there is a full view of the Millcreek valley, and the cities of Cincinnati, Covington and Newport. It is built in the Gothic style, is 112 feet in length, and 34 in breadth, and cost about \$20,000. The Professor's appointed are: Rev. Edmund Turner, late of Madison University, Professors of Biblical literature & interpretation; Rev. Marsena Stone, late Pastor in Norwich, N. Y., Principal of the Preparatory Department, & Professor of the English language.—The Professor of Biblical Literature will be filled during the year. Tuition is free to candidates for the Ministry, and to approved applicants needing assistance, an appropriation of \$40 per annum, will be made by the Education Society.—Cin. Enquirer.

A man in Philadelphia Co. has contracted with a Philadelphia Co. to deliver 1,000 hogs in Pittsburgh at 34c. gross.

The Western Christian Advocate states that the Ohio Annual Conference has decreased in membership the past year, 892, and that this is the fifth Conference in which a decrease this year has been noticed.

NEW SENATOR FROM ARKANSAS.—

It affords us great pleasure to learn that the Hon. Robert W. Johnson has been appointed by the Governor of Arkansas, United States Senator from that State, to fill the vacancy that existed.

JOHN GIBBONS, of Salem, Ohio, who had been out to Iowa to buy lands, was run over by the Railroad train last week at White Pigeon, Ind., and was ground up into fragments.—Cin. Enq.

There are thirty white persons and twenty negroes confined in the jail in this city, at the present time. Twenty-six have been bailed out since the last term of the Criminal Court.—Louisville Democrat.

The Foreign Missionary Society, for the conversion and salvation of the distant heathen, should send at least a dozen of their most zealous preachers down there forthwith, with the Bible in one hand and a bowie knife in the other.—Cin. Enquirer.

ADMINISTRATION OF LYNCH LAW.—A friend of ours who came around from St. Louis on the steamer Audubon informs us that a couple of negro barbers on the boat became rather too familiar during the trip, and in fact went so far as to take improper liberties with a couple of white females. The passengers and crew, on hearing of their conduct, became enraged, and seizing the offenders stripped off their clothes and bound them to the captain, where they received about one hundred lashes, well laid on, for their outrageous proceedings. As soon as the boat reached Kentucky they were set on shore. No sooner had they reached land than one of the party struck up a favorite jig on the banjo, while his partner danced the hoe-down in Legitimate Ethiopian style. We hope Miss Stone will not use this item as a practical anti-slavery argument, or accuse us of heralding outrageous "free-nigger" shames.—Cin. Enq.

Health of New Orleans.

The New Orleans Crescent, of the 14th, has the following: "We are enabled this morning to lay before our distant readers the gratifying intelligence that the epidemic has disappeared from among us. The Board of Health met yesterday, and passed a resolution declaring that no epidemic at present exists in New Orleans. Trade has assumed its former restless activity; commercial houses have been refitted and replenished with abundant stocks; and our levee again groans under the weight of enriching commerce. Sickness is not spoken of among us; and that air of anxiety apparent in the features of all during the late disastrous visitation, has given place to a prevailing cheerfulness and busy activity that gives promise of the renewal of former prosperity. The fiat of the Board of Health having gone forth that the epidemic has disappeared, our absent citizens may return without fear of the consequence."

Medill Elected by over 60,000 Majority.

We had put down Medill's majority at about 35,000. We were disposed to "draw it rather mild," out of christian compassion to our opponents. Others, less merciful, had boldly struck for 50,000. But to no one, in the highest flight of bragging, had rated it at sixty thousand. Yet such is the case. The official vote in all the counties, (except Auglaize, Scioto and Clinton) stands thus:

Medill, 144,625
Barrers, 84,370

Medill's majority over Barrer 60,555
Lewis, 50,159
Medill's majority over both 10,395

The three counties yet to be heard from will probably give Medill an additional 1200.—Plain Dealer.

Bloody Riot.

Pittsburg, Wednesday, Oct. 20. Last evening a bloody riot occurred three miles east of Washington. A party of Connaught Irish were passing along the National Road to work on the Hempfield Railway, and were attacked by the hands on section twenty-nine, of the latter road, who were Coreonians. Two men had their skulls broken and were otherwise injured; one of them is not expected to live. The military was called out, and fifty arrests were made to-day. The prisoners are now undergoing an examination. There is great excitement.

A difficulty occurred on the steamboat Yorktown, on Sunday last, in which a Mr. Parrish, of Cleveland, received a severe caning, his head being cut in two places, at the hands of a Mr. Alexander, of Vicksburg—cause, an insulting letter addressed to

THE DEMOCRATIC BANNER

BY EDWARD J. ELLIS.

The Democratic Banner is published every Tuesday morning, at Woodward's Building, corner of Main and Vine streets, by EDWARD J. ELLIS, at the following rates:

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Town subscribers who have their papers left by the carrier will be charged two dollars a year in advance, otherwise two dollars and fifty cents will be charged.

DEMOCRATIC BANNER

MOUNT VERNON:

TUESDAY, NOV. 8, 1853.

SOLD OUT.

The undersigned having sold the Banner establishment, will give possession on the first of December next, gives notice to all indebted to the office either for subscription, job work, or advertising, that he is desirous to have a settlement with all on or before that day. We are determined to pay our debts if we can collect enough to do it before taking up our line of march for Oregon, and earnestly hope that all will call on us and pay up before that time. Those who call on us and settle will find it to their interest, but those who wait for us to call on them may expect to pay according to the published terms of the paper.

Subscribers are requested to call without delay and settle by cash or note.

E. J. ELLIS.

P. S. Delinquent subscribers are respectfully informed that after the first of December next, (which makes one year since we commenced) we shall charge two dollars and fifty cents according to the published terms. It is therefore to your interest to pay up before that time and SAVE FIFTY CENTS.

Candidates are informed that the Chairman of the Central Committee has apportioned their bills, and that we are ready to receive the cash and give receipts.

Harper's New Monthly Magazine for November has been received and is for sale at Whites Book Store.

The Whig Party.

It is evident from the returns of the late elections that the whig party is disheartened and ready to disband. No earthly power exists by which they can ever be brought into another political battle under their present name, hence they will either disband, or seek another name, under which they will rally in future.

The Maumee Times, whig, says:—

"If the party is disbanded, let it be done formally, either by the executive officers of the party, the State Central Committee, or by a Convention. But if we retain our organization, let the determination be made known, for there is evidently a hesitancy in the minds of some upon this subject."

The Xenia Torchlight, whig, says:—

"The prediction which we ventured early in the campaign, that the present election would leave the whig party in a worse condition than it ever was before, is fully realized."

The Buffalo N. Y. Express, whig, says:—

"We expected the whig party would be beaten, but could not anticipate such a total rout. We saw that they were going into the fight with too much baggage. They were not satisfied with the ammunition that belongs legitimately to the old whig magazine, but they must load themselves down with the Maine law, a measure that no party can take on its back and survive a political campaign. If men will not learn wisdom from the experience of others, they must do it at their own expense. The whigs of Ohio have been to an expensive institution for an education, and learned what they would be very happy to unlearn again, that they were stupid in the outset, and grew worse throughout the fight. The Maine law will sink any party that adopts it in its creed."

The Legislature.

As parties are now defined, the next Legislature will comprise twenty-five Democrats, five Whigs, and five mongrels, in the Senate, and seventy-five Democrats, fifteen Whigs, and seven mongrels, in the House. In the Senate, the Democratic majority will be fifteen; in the House fifty-three; on joint-ballot, sixty-eight.

A small Maine-law faction, including Abolitionists, Whigs, and three or four Democrats, is very properly considered of no account, in making up the result between the old-line parties. They will be able, however, to do no good for the miserable issue on which they got into the Legislature, or injury to the large majority who were elected to defeat the march of rampant fanaticism.

This is but a poor return for Mr. Senator Chase's labors to get back to Washington on the back of another "balance of power." For this he had managed quietly for the last two years and more—for this he had been most active and zealous during the past summer, and down to the voting day—perambulating the State, making addresses to all parties, to wheedle voters from each into his own little faction; seizing upon the Maine-law issue in all localities, to make popularity for the men whom he desired to have sent to Columbus to bolster up his chances for a re-election, and really promising himself success from the clamor which Abolitionism and Fusionism, on the Reserve, and Maine-lawism all over the State, were making, and which he, with great lack of sagacity, mistook for a formidable repudiation of old parties, principles and policy, in the disruption of which he might again slip into Senate.

Cin. Enq.

WHEN in the course of human events it becomes necessary for those in want of goods to seek a large and fresh stock of goods to the season, they are advised to go right off to SPERRY & Co.

Ohio—Official Vote for Governor.

Counties.	Medill.	Barrere.	Lewis.
Adams	1314	851	304
Allen	1460	633	110
Ashland	1863	630	429
Ashtabula	844	1186	2103
Atlanta	1270	810	735
Auglaize	930	133	82
Belmont	1964	1478	1238
Brown	1925	1008	593
Butler	2939	1152	271
Carroll	1236	1360	260
Champaign	1361	1250	382
Clark	1121	1793	361
Clermont	2345	1245	586
Clinton	688	784	839
Columbiana	2361	681	1503
Coshocton	1753	443	675
Crawford	1773	525	305
Cuyahoga	3031	1208	2345
Darke	1669	1568	154
Defiance	660	232	118
Delaware	1787	1184	639
Erie	1197	873	408
Fairfield	2803	1039	170
Fayette	652	727	317
Franklin	3775	1414	587
Fulton	874	374	82
Gallia	999	1019	295
Geauga	503	586	1322
Greene	1234	1582	846
Guernsey	1500	2114	633
Hamilton	13062	4333	2816
Hancock	1664	576	55
Hardin	798	761	109
Harrison	1186	1273	434
*Henry	564	292	96
Highland	1789	1694	514
Hocking	1326	493	81
Holmes	1946	154	670
Huron	1705	1103	1277
Jackson	826	806	50
Jefferson	2124	1436	633
Knox	2159	869	1068
Lake	487	393	1016
Lawrence	871	926	59
Licking	2452	1136	1072
Logen	1007	1359	400
Lorain	1224	648	1918
Lucas	1570	879	247
Madison	484	746	195
Mahoning	1360	381	1004
Marion	1044	594	254
Medina	1440	907	1146
Meigs	1288	485	966
Mercer	699	219	53
Miami	1601	1686	388
Monroe	1909	393	347
Montgomery	3466	2815	524
Morgan	1345	930	616
Morrow	1587	496	965
Muskingum	2987	2546	555
Noble	1281	413	691
Ottawa	375	126	67
Paulding	302	24	49
Perry	4516	1781	75
Pickaway	1996	1408	115
Pike	1002	617	47
Portage	2160	682	1222
Preble	1113	1353	331
Putnam	674	120	162
Richland	2727	987	839
Ross	2220	2081	400
Sandusky	1417	467	154
Scioto	1244	1092	129
Seneca	1876	873	249
Shelby	1104	619	335
Stark	2935	1108	975
Summit	1452	709	1466
Trumbull	2028	1165	1947
Tuscarawas	2259	1482	603
Union	852	910	370
Van Wert	610	555	90
Vinton	747	260	19
Warren	1475	1612	442
Washington	1996	1311	731
Wayne	2227	919	210
Williams	538	144	392
Wood	882	714	27
Wyandott	1218	774	58
Total	147663	85820	50342

Medill's maj. 61843

Lewis's vote 50343

Medill's maj. over Lewis & Barrere 11497

The following is the footing up of the vote on the other candidates in all the State, except Henry county which is only given to Lewis. Henry county gives something over 300 Democratic majority:

Lieut. Governor.

Myers 148,981

Allen 127,272—21,709

Secretary of State.

Trevitt 151,033

Van Voorhes 97,323—53,709

Graham 33,556

Treasurer of State.

Breslin 150,655

Brackman 95,606—55,549

Chaffin 33,509

Attorney General.

McCook 149,371

Gibson 97,141—52,230

Watson 35,500

Supreme Judge.

Bartley 149,589

Bachus 96,689—52,893

Hitchcock 35,373

Board of Public Works.

Griswold 149,476

Waddle 97,960—51,515

Blair 34,320

Supt. of Common Schools.

Barney 149,550

Andrews 127,202—22,348

Gone to Liberia.

An old bachelor named JAMES WARDLAW, a man of large wealth who lately deceased near Lexington, Ky., in his will left \$100,000 to different relatives, \$10,000 to the Home Missionary Society; and to his slaves—all young, of good habits, and valuable in a Slave State—gave liberty, on condition that they would enjoy it in Liberia, allowing them means to reach that new Republic and also to subsist upon for some time after their arrival. They all accepted, and started for Baltimore a few days since, whence they will embark in November.

Which is the best friend of the slave, the master who gives him liberty in a country where he will have a Government of his own, enjoy civil and political equality, and become a distinct element of the State; or that sneaking, mischief-making Abolitionist, who clandestinely entices him from his master's roof, poisons his ear against the kindness and good treatment extended to him in the past and guaranteed to him in the future, induces him to elope to the cold and inhospitable clime of a foreign people, there leaves him moneyless and pitiless, to struggle with want, famine and disease, or, to better his miserable condition, resort to crime to administer to the imperative wants of nature!—Cin. Enq.

The Eastern Question.

The news is brief, but important and warlike. The Sultan has appealed to the moral, and, if necessary, to the materials of France and England, by demanding the presence of their fleets before Constantinople.

A Trieste letter, of the 13th inst., says the declaration of war was published in all the imperial manifestos, and was posted on the walls of all the mosques.

Gmr. Pasha on the 9th inst. formally summoned Gortschakoff to evacuate the Ottoman territory. If Gortschakoff refers to his government, Omar Pasha will allow fifteen days; but if Russia definitely refuses he will commence hostilities at once, but, in the meantime, will not cross the Danube. This would delay operations till the 24th October.

A corps of 150,000 additional Turkish troops had been ordered.

The navigation of the Danube and Black Sea is guaranteed to neutral flags.

The clergy had offered to place 20,000,000 of church property at the Sultan's disposal.

The Sultan had represented to the ambassadors of foreign governments that he desired to settle the difficulties with Russia peacefully; but as his ancestors had gained their empire by the sword, the Turks would perish in its support; or if fate ordained that their country should fall to another master, they would quit Europe as they entered it, sword in hand.

The opinion is that the French and English will allow the Turks and Russians to fight their own battles, but if the Turks are defeated, will prevent the Russians from marching on Constantinople. With this view a protecting force might occupy a strong position between Broosa on the Danube, and Kestenige on the Black Sea, or they might perhaps occupy Rodosto, on the sea of Marmora, or Riestchaut.

Neither France or England are arming openly, but the forces of both countries are in a very effective condition.

The Russians on their part are active. General Luday had arrived at the camp. The troops were in motion up the river. Fifteen battalions of infantry, with thirty-two pieces of artillery, had marched through Bucharest. Prince Gortschakoff, it was reported, had in effect annexed the Principalities, having formally notified the Hospodars that Prince Menschikoff will in future administer the government.

The remaining Russian officials had left Turkey. Thirty thousand Redifs, under the French Colonel Magnan, had been pushed forward to the Russian frontier, to watch the movements of Prince Daniel, of Montenegro, who is again arming.

There was a rumor (but it was disbelieved) that the Porte had appointed Dembinski and Klappa, the Hungarians, to high commands. Conflicting reports were received from Persia. The latest advice says that Shah, acting on the advice of the British minister, had rejected the request of Russia to take arms against the Turks.

Great Britain. The Queen had returned to London, and all the ministers were assembled there; but it was not intended to summon Parliament unless events became more threatening.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer assisted at the inauguration of the Peel statue, at Manchester, and spoke at length on the Turkish question, mystifying what particular course England would take in the coming struggle; but admitting that it is England's duty to set itself against the absorption of power by Russia, that would follow the fall of Turkey; and significantly hinting that England would not enter into the deep questions which may develop themselves out of the peculiar internal organization of the Ottoman Porte. He expressed a strong anxiety for peace.

The Peace Conference was in session at Edinburgh. Messrs. Cobden, Bright, Sturge, Burritt, and other peace apostles were present. The Sheffield manufacturers had memorialized the government against war, and in aid of Turkey.

The quarterly meetings of iron masters at Birmingham on the 13th, reported the trade healthy. Prices very firm. Stock low, and the make considerably restricted by colliers' strike.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Extensive Preparations for War. NEW YORK, Nov. 4.

The Africa arrived bringing Liverpool dates to the 22d.

All kinds of flour had advanced. Western Canal 35s 6d. Ohio 37s. Corn advanced 1s 6d.

Dispatches from St. Petersburg states that preparations for war were progressing rapidly. The Emperor returned from Berlin on the 11th.

The Turkish fleet at Constantinople which had been laid up for the winter, had been ordered to prepare for sea immediately.

The combined fleets had not entered the Dardanelles on the 13th, they were, however, daily expected.

Hostilities were expected to commence on the 25th. Abdel Cader offered to command the Turkish army. The Turks were voluntarily pouring immense sums into the Treasury.

The fleets are ordered to the Dardanelles but are not to enter the Black Sea except on the advance of the Russians.

Bread riots had occurred in Turin. There had been an earthquake in Greece. It is positively denied that the Czar threatened a war of extermination.

An English company are about constructing a ship canal from Bassonia to the Black Sea, supercharging the mouth of the Danube.

California. A FEMALE CRUISE.—Dates from Santa Barbara, California, Sept. 11, 1853, says: We have now in Santa Barbara a great curiosity; it is an Indian woman, who has lived for eighteen years alone upon the Island of San Nicholas—a small island about forty-five miles from this place, during which time she has not seen the face of a human being. This island was once peopled by a tribe of Indians, to whom the Northwest tribes were hostile. To preserve the remnant of this tribe from destruction, as well as with a view to Christianize them, the Padres induced them to come to the main land eighteen years ago. After they were all on board the vessel sent for them, this woman swam ashore to look for her child which had been left, and a storm springing up in the night, the vessel was compelled to put to sea, and on returning, she could not be found. She was known to be alive by those who at times visited the island for the purpose of hunting otters, from the marks of fire and from foot-prints in the sand.

On being approached the other day she manifested much joy, which she betrayed by signs of the most significant character, and at once commenced packing up her few articles of furniture. Her clothing consisted of skins of birds sewed together with the fibres of some tree or plant. Her food was shell-fish, eels, and a small bulbous root, similar in appearance to an onion, but wholly tasteless. The needles with which she stitches her garments are made of the sharp bones of a fish. She had two hooks made of a bent nail and sharpened by friction on a stone. Her lines were beautifully twisted from the sinews of some animal, probably a species of fox which abounds on the island.

From St. Louis. St. Louis, Tuesday Nov. 1.

The party who went out with Major Fitzpatrick, to the plains, who was sent to distribute annuities to the Indians, arrived here last night. Major Fitzpatrick succeeded in making treaties with the Camanches and Kiowas. The United States stipulates to give both the tribes, for a limited period, \$10,000 per annum, for which the tribes are to grant the right of way over their land, for a railway or other road, over which passengers, &c., shall pass free and unmolested. The United States is also to have privileges for military and Missionary stations. All American and Mexican prisoners are to be given up by the Indians, and both tribes are to maintain peace toward American citizens.

Amendments to the treaties made by Col. Mitchell, with several other Indian tribes were obtained from them. The Indians throughout manifested a friendly disposition.

The Pawnees were hunting on the prairies, and had been troublesome to some emigrants. The reported death of James Bridges in contradicted.

The Strength of Turkey

At a meeting recently held in New York for the purpose of organizing a society to contribute to the rapid spread of Republicanism throughout the world an interesting letter was read from CHARLES HENNINGSON, late a political agent of Kossuth in Constantinople—and author of the works entitled "Revolutions of Russia and War in Hungary," in relation to the warlike ability of Turkey, which contains some statements that will be read with peculiar interest at the present crisis. Mr. HENNINGSON says.

Let us now examine the real vitality of Turkish Empire. Some ten or twenty years ago Greece had been emancipated, half the provinces of Turkey were in revolt; the Janizaries had been destroyed and were succeeded by a few thousand ineffective regulars, ill-disciplined, spiritless, and ashamed of their own uniforms, which excited only popular ridicule and contempt. The Russians had advanced to Adrianople and withdrawn, on obtaining a humiliating peace. Egypt had thrown off its allegiance. Mehmet Ali was threatening Constantinople, and, crowning all these misfortunes, the Turkish fleet had gone over to the Egyptian enemy. At this time dissolution seemed unavoidable. Yet a few years after how stood the case? These revolted provinces had submitted—these few unwilling recruits had been succeeded by a standing army of 160,000 regulars, besides 200,000 more who had served and been disciplined in its ranks, and, lastly, Egypt was not only no longer threatening, but had returned to its allegiance.

Now, ought not this resurrection to have suggested that there must be, within the Turkish Empire, some latent elements of vigor, vitality and strength, which had escaped superficial observation? Nor on examination are they difficult to perceive. The fact is, that the Sultan is a Pontiff, not sustained like the Roman Pontiff, by the brute forces of foreign bayonets, but by whom all Mahometans in the Empire unite under certain circumstances to uphold; the fact is that it is not true that the religious faith and zeal of the great mass of these Moslems has undergone diminution, or that these Mahometans suffer under any numerical inferiority compared to other creeds.

According to the recent census the Mahometan population of Turkey in Europe, including Ottomans, Bosniaks and Albanians numbers over four millions. There are in Asia, without counting Kurds and Arabs, eleven millions of Ottoman mores—in all fifteen millions animated whenever Islamism is menaced, by the same spirit which has recently sent eighty thousand volunteers to the armies of the Sultan—a number all the prices of the Continent of Europe could not command.

Now the Christians of the Turkish Empire, belong (excepting Jews and Gipsies) to one of four races speaking radically different languages, irreconcilably hating each other, and not only separately, but collectively, inferior in numbers to the Mussulmans.

The Greeks are two millions—one in Asia and one in Europe, the Albanian Christians under half a million; the Moldo Wallachians, whose territory the Russians now occupy, exceed four millions, and the Christian Slavonians do not number six millions and a half. Of these Slavonians, four millions (the Bulgarians) are an unwarlike race, and so are the Moldo Wallachians, who long for Turkish supremacy, and hate the Russian Protectorate which forced them back to serfdom. So also are the Turkish Greeks; so that there remain about two millions of Serbians, Bosniak and Albanian Christians ever accustomed or inclined to the use of arms and war, divided by hereditary antipathies, must make head against eleven millions of compact Ottomans, or against fifteen millions of the Moslem creed.

Turkey, which has no debt and whose subjects might afford as large a revenue, probably, as the whole Russian people, raises five times less revenue, and hence; under a war pressure, is better able than any continental nation to afford a protracted struggle. Of this Mahometan population nearly the whole is upright, resolute and brave. Less affected by the religious character of their obedience to the Sultan than other nations, by submission they obey the Prophet's vicegerent, who has no right to make a law not contained in their holy book, and whom it is their right to resist and to depose if he ventures to act contrary to its spirit. They must not be judged of by the official Turks, who are what, in representative governed countries, would be called politicians, and whom, even under the most liberal and enlightened government the world has ever seen—that of the United States—no one would take as a fair sample of the integrity and courage of the people.

When the last war with Russia and afterward with Mehmet Ali, took place, they were still irritated and divided by the suppression of the Janissaries and by the prosecution of reforms which shocked their prejudices and whose benefits were not yet apparent. But this is past, and they were never more loyal or united than at present.

Usually, when, an Oriental question agitates the Stock Exchanges of London and Paris, they are ignorant of its existence, and this is what diplomatists mistake for apathy. The official Turks, remembering the recent weakness of their transition state, cannot realize their actual strength, but this timidity the masses do not share, and if once conceiving Islamism the Empire, or its honor endangered, are reckless of all referring to the last Russian invasion in

1828 and 1829, we shall find that the

Russian army could never take Shoumia, an irregular fortified town defending the main pass across the Balcans. That Silistria was for many months fruitlessly besieged during the first campaign, that Varna only succumbed through treachery, and that when the Russian army had pushed on to consequences, and willing to face any sacrifice.

Animated by the spirit, they could not possibly be put down, considering the nature of the country in Europe Turkey, under two campaigns, by any combination of hostile forces. On re-Adrianople, it was so reduced by fatigue and sickness that Colonel Chesney reported to the Duke of Wellington that it could not muster sixteen thousand bayonets, and that if the Porte had not precipitately made peace it must have retired with disaster and in disgrace. This statement has been since abundantly confirmed. The Turks had then only, as regulars, some ill-conditioned levies. They have now a standing army of 160,000 men, and a redif, or reserve, exceeding that number.

Of the quality of these troops I will only say, that Generals Bem and Guyon considered the infantry as decidedly superior to the Austrian or Russian, that the artillery is good, and that the auxiliary irregular light troops are excellent. The Turkish soldier is better and more extensively than any in Europe except the British—is full of pugnacity and stamian, and the recent Russian desertions may probably be accounted for though the fact, that when, in 1840, conjointly occupying Wallachia, the half-starved Russian soldiers, plundered by the peculation of their officers, were accustomed to beg of the Turkish troops the broken victuals which they distributed between the Russian Giauours and the dogs.

Hence it will be obvious, that the strife between the two armies now confronting each other on the Danube, will not be so unequal, and that not only Turkey may hold her own, but, if she appeals to the revolutionary spirit, may roll back the tide of war, so far and violently as to shake, if not overwhelm, all the despotic thrones in

A Wandering Child.
A young girl of about ten years came to this city on the Cincinnati cars, connected with whom were some rather singular circumstances. She stopped at one of the largest hotels, and her forlorn and unhappy appearance immediately excited the sympathy of those who saw her. They questioned her and found that she was traveling alone, that she had come unaccompanied and uncared for save by strangers, from a far distant southern city, and that she was destined to a town far from this place. She was poorly dressed but had money. She seemed to have been ill-treated at her former home, which she had deserted now, and desired to reach her destination because she believed she had relatives living there. Her face was pale and sad, and some great grief seemed to be troubling her heart. She was kindly assisted on her way by those whose sympathy her appearance and her story had excited; but the little thing scarcely knew whether she was going. May she reach her journey's end in safety.

This is one of the episodes of daily life that is seen and forgotten. But it has its lesson; just as another incident we have met with lately. A bright boy of tender years, blessed in all but a good father whose course was drunkenness, was found one night in a bar-room, crazy with the influence of a glass of whisky which a malignant fiend had persuaded him to take, "to have some fun." That little fellow was actually drunk. But here is the point of the incident. His father had come home to supper that night drunk, and even more cross than usual. Offended at his boy, carelessly, he sprang upon him like a tiger, whipped him and turned him out of the house. The little boy, wounded in spirit and in flesh went to a liquor shop near by, and asked to stay all night, for he was a play-mate of the liquor seller's son. The whisky was given him, ignorant as he was of its nature; and that night he and his father both slept the sleep of the drunkard.—Cleveland Plaindealer.

Political.
The Hon. JOHN BELL has been elected U. S. Senator from Tennessee. He received 51 vot.

The squabble in the Vermont Legislature over the State Officers has terminated in favor of the Democrats.—Robinson, (Dem.) has been chosen Governor, by 124 out of 239 votes. J. P. KIMMEL (Dem.) Lt. Gov. by 2 majority, and JOHN A. PAGE, (Dem.) State Treas., by what majority we do not learn, but probably a very scant one.

Now for the United States Senator. That's the rub.—Cleveland Plaindealer.

Stock for the East.
Large droves of hogs continue to arrive daily on their way east. The steamers Alabama and Globe, and the propellers Detroit and Forest Queen, cleared to-day with full loads of rolling freight, and live hogs, and there are now over 1000 hogs still in waiting for a boat, & more expected this evening.—Sandusky Mirror.

Sir John Franklin.
The San Francisco Journal of Commerce gives the following interesting items, obtained from Capt. Fales of the Helen Augusta, who has just returned from a northern whaling tour:

Capt. F. thinks that all future search for the Erebus and Terror is useless.—On the 15th August he saw one of the ships of the searching expedition, supposed to be the Plover. She was then in the Arctic Sea, between Prince of Wales Head and the Diamond Islands. At the time she was seen, the sea was entirely clear of ice.

Opinions of the Esquimaux.—Capt. F. held numerous conversations with the Esquimaux Indians at places where he landed with his boats. So many expeditions had been sent there during the last five years, that many of them could talk intelligently on the subject of Sir John Franklin. Their arguments were such as to discourage all further search for the missing navigators.

PROBABLE FATE OF THE MISSING SHIPS.—It was thought by such whalers as have navigated these regions, that the Erebus and Terror were not crushed by ice-bergs or field ice, but that they were capsized by being forced upon the surface of partially submerged ice. It was the opinion that the exploring fleet could not have penetrated further this season than 72 degrees north. The Arctic Sea has been unusually clear of ice and the winter has been comparatively mild. The mountains surrounding the Arctic Sea showed but little snow at the time the whaling fleet left—not so much as was seen on the Aleutian Island two months before.

A BEAUTIFUL MORAL.—We find in an exchange the following simple and touching paragraph: There is a wealth of beauty in it and a moral on which many and many a word might be said and lesson taught:

"God will take care of Baby."—A beautiful infant had been taught to say it, and it could say little else. "God will take care of Baby." It was seized with sickness, at a time when both parents were just recovering from a dangerous illness. Every day it grew worse, and at last it was given up to die.

Almost agonized, the mother begged to be carried into the room of her darling, to give it one last embrace. Both parents succeeded in reaching the apartment, just as it was thought the baby had breathed its last. The mother wept aloud, when once more the little creature opened its eyes, looking lovingly up in her face, smiled, moved its lips, and in a faint voice said, "God will take care of baby." Sweet consoling words! they hardly ceased when the infant spirit was in Heaven.

A rival to Tom Thumb, has appeared in Harrisburgh, Pa., giving exhibitions under the management of a Mr. Stevens. It is a child three years old, sixteen inches high, and weighs six pounds and four ounces, is perfectly healthy, very active and intelligent, & named General Winfield Scott. The father, a Mr. Zellers, residing in Dauphin county, Pa., is a large man, weighing over two hundred pounds, and his mother weighs one hundred and ninety pounds.—Sandusky Register.

A SAMUEL FAMILY.—The Fort Smith (Ark.) Herald says that there is a man residing in that county, named John T. Norton, who has been married three times, and is the father of twenty-nine children—nine boys and twenty daughters. He is sixty-nine years of age, & was a Ranger in the last war. He is as active and vigorous as when he was a boy.

The authorities have put a stop to the retailing of liquor in Steubenville. If a man wanted to "wet his whistle" he should not know where to send him to get it. The effects has been to put up the tavern bills—the landlords saying that when fare and lodging are the only items upon which they derive profit, they must have a larger profit, or else quit business.—Steubenville Union.

We counted on different days, ten passenger cars filled to overflowing with travelers; and each train so heavily loaded that it took two locomotives ahead of each other, to draw the cars.—Jonesville Telegraph.

If the cars run "filled to overflowing," the company ought to refund the fare to those who were spilled; but how they got "two locomotives ahead of each other," is a question for engineers to decide.—Adrian Expositor.

A candidate for medical honors, having thrown himself into a fever from his incapacity for answering the questions, was asked by one of the Professors—"How would you sweat a patient for the rheumatism?" He replied "I would send him here to be examined!"

"You said, Mr. Skeelsicks, that the defendant was a man in easy circumstances—what do you mean by that?"

"A gentleman wot pays his printer up promptly, and ain't afeard to look his butcher in the face."

Verdict for plaintiff. Call next case.

Southern News.
BALTIMORE, November 3.

New Orleans papers of Friday are received. The Picayune learns from Mexico that Gen. Gadsden is getting along smoothly with Santa Anna. It has been agreed that neither the American nor the Mexican troops will occupy the Mesilla Valley while negotiations are pending. A good feeling is represented to prevail towards the United States government.

The Harmonious Whig Party.

The Georgia Republic is down on those Whigs who played second fiddle to Free Soilers in the campaign. After characterizing the Free Soilers as "corrupt, rotten and stinking," it slashes away at the Cleveland Herald in the following style:

"If the Whig party of Ohio has been slaughtered, the Cleveland Herald has played the part of chief butcher. That sheet has been a party to the nefarious scheme of trading off our Governor to secure votes for our Lieutenant Governor; and 'this too in the face and eyes of the fact that the Cuyahoga delegation caused the nomination of Barrere! Such treachery will kill any party."

COULDN'T DO IT.—The Cleveland Herald has the following. As a matter of course it is true:

"Recently, upon the cars running out of Cleveland, a lady was peddling tracts, playing colporteur. The tract which engrossed her special attention was entitled, 'Give me thy heart,' and was undoubtedly an orthodox and valuable production. Without a word she presented it to a white looking man, who read the title, and replied—'No, Madam, I cannot give it; this woman is my wife.' The heart seeker vamped and the passengers roared."

RAIN WATER A PREVENTIVE OF CHOLERA.—Mr. John Lea, of Cincinnati in a long communication to the Gazette, states as a fact, that "cholera never becomes epidemic in any district or city where rain or pure soft water is used," and supports his statement by many important facts. He also states, that, during five years past not one well authenticated fatal case of cholera has occurred where rain water was exclusively used.

TO PREVENT GAPS IN CHICKENS.—Put fine tobacco in the nests about a week before hatching, to drive off the lice, as it is the lice getting into their mouths & turning to worms that gives the gaps. JOHN VAN EATON.

LAST NOT LEAST.

WE shall show our friends, Customers, & all who please to call, that our FRESH, HEAVY and seasonable Stock of Goods now opening are just the thing in price and quality. Call on

SPERRY & Co.
Buckingham's Emporium Building, corner of Main and Gambier Streets.
Nov. 8, 1853.

Cheese that is Cheese,
MADE by an Oswego County N. Y. Dairy, on sale by SPERRY & CO.
Nov. 8, 1853.

Pure Snow White Yuck Paint,
At a reduced price to close out the lot.
Nov. 8, 1853

Maryland Election.
BALTIMORE, Thursday, Nov. 3.—P. M.
Baltimore City gives the Democratic candidate for Governor over 3,000 majority, but runs considerable ahead of his ticket. Vansant beats Preston 566 for Congress in the third district, with one county to hear from. Partial returns from the fourth district give a Democratic majority of 432.

The Maine Law Assembly ticket is elected by a large majority.
The vote for other officers is badly out. Harford county elected a Whig ticket by 50 to 100 majority. In Frederick district, Hamilton (Dem.) is elected to Congress.

MARRIED.—On the 27th of October, by the Rev. Zachariah Thomas, Mr. William Potts and Miss Melinda Spindler, all of Hillar township, Knox county.

May peace and plenty evermore,
Be this fair couple's happy lot—
And in addition to their store,
May they have riva little P. S.

Also, by the same, and at the same time, Mr. Lafayette Vineing and Miss Phoebe Rhinehart, all of Knox county Ohio.

Now while the Earth yields up her fruits,
To bless all tongues and climes,
May fruit by scores spring up and grow
Around these Parent Vines.

A NEW AND GRAND DISCOVERY.
Daguerreotypes taken by a New Process.
SKY LIGHT REFLECTOR.

The most perfect way in the World
J. E. DAVIDSON respectfully announces to the citizens of Fredericktown, and surrounding country, that he has fitted up rooms with a large light in S. S. Tuttle's new building. The beauty of this light, it does not bear so strong on the top of the head as to make a person look gray, it obviates the dark shade under the chin, and makes both sides of the face look just like the living mirror. Perfect pictures of children taken in one second.

Every style, and quality of fancy cases kept constantly on hand.
Pictures put up in beautiful morocco cases for one dollar.

Pictures inserted in Lockets, Pins, Rings, Bracelets, &c. in a style not surpassed on either side of the Atlantic.

Now is the time to get a likeness taken in Davidson's acknowledged superior style.

Mr. Davidson was awarded the first premium for the best Daguerreotype at the Harrison county fair. Nov. 8, 1853. n29

NOVEMBER 8, 1853.
WARDEN & BURR
ARE now receiving their full supply of DRESS GOODS;

Barb Merinos, Bard Silks, Bard Alpaca, Bard Persians, Bard Delanes, Bard poplins, Bard Bard Silks, Merinos, Cobings, Alpaca, Poplins, Bard Silks, Changeling colored, figured and Broad Silks, Delant, Satins, Turk Satins, Figural and plain Velvets, Ginghams, Prints, &c.

LADIES CLOAK CLOTHS.
Drab, Brown, Slate and Black Twilled and Plain. TRIMMINGS.

Velvet Ribbons, Ribbon Trimmings, Fringes, Laces, Lace Gowns, Galoons, Braids all kinds and all styles, silk, Satin Velvet, Gilt Pearl, Jet and Gilt Buttons.

BONNETS AND RIBBONS.
Silk Velvets, Cut and Uncut all colors from \$1.75 to \$6.00. Cashmere, Brocade, and Wool Long and Square Triclot, Tarkian, Merino Silk and Crape Shawls, a very large stock.

EMBROIDERIES.
Bands, Collars, Edgings, Insertings, Chemisettes, Undersleeves, Handkerchiefs and Laces.

GLOVES AND HOSIERY.
Woolen, Silk and Cotton Hose and Gloves, Ladies Misses Mens and Boys.

CARPET SACKS.
500 Carpet Sacks from \$2.50 to \$2.50.

LADIES CLOTHS.
Fifteen pieces Brown, Black, Drabs &c for Ladies Cloaks.

Blankets, Flannels, &c.
TABLE CLOTHS—Doggles Napkins, Diapers, Pillow Cases and Sheetings Linens, Cravats, Counters, Curtains Cambricks, Plain and Damask Merinos.

BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS.—Of every size, style and quality from 35cts to \$5.00.

CLOTHING & CO.—You will find a general stock of Clothing in our room North of the Court House, not only of Clothing, but every thing that you want in the way of

Hats, Caps, Gloves, Whips, Cravats, Umbrellas, Drawers, Shirts, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Slippers, Socks, Boots and Shoes, Buffalo and Rubber Over Shoes &c.

Paints, Oils, and Leather.—Tanners, Lard, Neats foot and sperm Oils, Zinc \$2.50. White Lead \$2.40 per keg.

PROBATE NOTICE.
State of Ohio, Knox County, ss.

PROBATE COURT.—Notice is hereby given that the Administrators of the following estates to wit: Adam Randolph Administrator of D. P. Howard deceased.

R. S. Clemens and Jacob Stultz Administrators of Michael Shaffer deceased.

William R. Sepp Administrator de bonis non of John Goodman deceased.

All persons interested are notified that the above Administrators have filed their accounts and vouchers for final settlement, and all persons interested will take notice that said accounts will be for hearing in said Court on the first Monday of December next, and that exceptions may be filed to either of said accounts or any item thereof on or before the final hearing thereof by any person interested.

S. F. GILCREST P. J.
Nov. 1853.

To the Creditors of John W. Davis.
THE creditors of John W. Davis are hereby notified to present their claims legally proven, to the undersigned Master Commissioner in Chancery of the Court of Common Pleas of Knox county, on or before the fifth day of November next, in order that the same may be reported upon to said Court at its next term, and a dividend declared out of the assets in the hands of said Davis assigned on said claims.

Master Commissioner in Chancery, K. C. P.
Oct. 3, 1851. n21 5w.

NEW GOODS
Just received and will be receiving constantly at

BEAM & MEADS
Sept. 27th 1853.

Cash for Wheat!
THE undersigned will pay the highest market price in cash for wheat delivered at his warehouse, in Mt. Vernon.

J. E. WOODBRIDGE.
Dec. 24, 1850.—1f.

Road Notice.
THERE will be a petition presented to the Commissioners of Knox county, at their December session, for an alteration in the road leading from Bladenburg to Mt. Vernon, to commence where said road crosses the west side of the improved land of Charles Duggon, in Clay township, thence east to the east line of said Duggon's land, being lot 18, thence south to intersect said road on the range or section line also for an alteration in the Ephraim Perry road, commencing where said road leaves the section line between the lands of George Hughes and Widow Rawden, thence north on said section line until it intersects the road leading from Martintown to Millwood.

Nov. 1, 1853

RURAL Homes by Wheeler, for sale at the New Book Store.

Nov. 1, 1853

Nov. 1, 1853

Nov. 1, 1853

Nov. 1, 1853

GROCERIES
Wholesale and Retail.
G. W. MORGAN & CO.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND ARE NOW OPENING ONE DOOR NORTH OF J. E. WOODBRIDGE, A

LARGE AND FRESH STOCK
of Groceries, Fruit, Window Glass, Wooden and Willow Ware,

which they offer to the Trade on fair and reasonable terms, and by strict attention to business and their customers, their entire satisfaction, and hope to merit a share of the

PUBLIC PATRONAGE.
Their stock consists in part of the following articles

TEA.
20 Chests Y. H. Teas, 6 Chests Imperial do
Caddis, do 5 Chests Gunpowder do
10 Chests of Black Tea.

COFFEES.
60 Bags Rio Coffee, 10 Bags Old Java Coffee.
SPICES.
10 Bags Pepper, 10 Bags Spice.

SUGARS.
10 Hbls N. O. Sugar, 10 Hbls Pulverized Sugar
60 Hbls Portland do, 10 Hbls Crushed do
10 Hbls Coffee A, 10 Hbls New Congress do
10 Hbls Coffee B, 10 Hbls Coffee C.

MOLASSES.
50 Hbls N. O. Molasses, 10 Hbls Excelsior Syrup
10 Hbls S. H. do 5 Hbls Stewart's do
Five Barrels Golden Syrup.

TOBACCO.
20 Boxes 8 lamp tobacco 10 Boxes 1 lamp do
10 Boxes Goodwin and Brs Yellow Bank Chewing
5 Boxes Goodwin and Brs Sarsaparilla mixed
Chewing. 5 Boxes Andersons Chewing
15 Kegs Kentucky 6 Twist.

Cigars
Matches
Candles
Soap
Coffees
P. H.
Saleratus
Oils
Mustard
Indigo
Madder
Pearl Starch
Corns do
Alum
Manilla Rope
Cannons
Twine
Hemp do
Rosin
Pepper Sauce
Red Cords
Yeast Powder
Prunes
Figs
Raisins
Dates
Cream Tartar

In short every article usually kept by Wholesale and Retail Groceries of the best quality, and at as low prices as the trade can offer.

WANTED.
1000 Bushels Clover seed, 2000 Bushels Dried Peas
1000 Bushels Flax seed, 2000 Bushels White Beans
2000 Bushels Dried Apples, and
1000 Tons of Rags for which we will pay cash or exchange paper at market. Wanted 10 tons of Butter.
G. W. MORGAN & CO.
Mt. Vernon, Nov. 1, 1853.

Best Family Flour
BY the barrel or pound always on hand and for sale by
G. W. MORGAN & CO.
Nov. 1, 1853.

Solomon Northrup,
OR twelve years a Slave—a new supply just received at
WHITES.
Nov. 1, 1853.

Gilt Moulding
FOR Picture Frames, assorted sizes, for sale at sign of the
BIG BOOK.
Nov. 1, 1853.

Swans Manual,
THIRD edition just received and for sale at
WHITES.
Nov. 1, 1853.

The Law and Testimony,
A New work by author of the Wide World for sale at the sign of the
BIG BOOK.
Nov. 1, 1853.

Check Books on Knox County Bank,
WITH Marginal references, for sale at the
NEW BOOK STORE.
Nov. 1, 1853.

Just Received
A Large assortment of BIBLES, both gilt and plain, which will be sold very low at
WHITES BOOK STORE.
Nov. 1, 1853.

Coopers Novels,
A Complete set of 33 volumes, on fine paper and bound in embossed muslin, for sale low by
WHITES.
Nov. 1, 1853.

Porte Monnaies,
A Large assortment of pearl carved Ivory, velvet and leather. Also Ladies companions of various kinds, for sale at sign of
BIG BOOK
Nov. 1, 1853.

MUSICAL TUITION
On the Flute, Violin, Guitar—with Singing—Piano Forte, Melodeon and Thorough Bass or the principles of Harmony.

CHARLES DONNALL 20 years Professor and Teacher of Music in the principal cities Colleges and Seminaries of 15 States of the Union recently proposes to give instruction in Mount Vernon, on either or all of the above Branches of the Art and Science of Music.

His Method is so remarkably plain and simple that it is equally intelligible to Novices in Music and those who are partially or far advanced in the Art and a few lessons are in general sufficient to enable a pupil of ordinary intelligence to become his or her own Teacher and many of his pupils without receiving any other instruction have become Professors of Music in various Sections of the United States.

His terms are moderate and may be known on application to Professor Donnall or Mrs. Donnall at the Lybrand House, Mt. Vernon.

Pupils from the Country can, with advantage, take two or more lessons a day, and thereby complete a course within a few days sojourn. The number of lessons optional with each Pupil.

November 1st. 1853.

Probate Notice.
State of Ohio, Knox County, ss.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following Executors and Administrators have filed their accounts and vouchers for final settlement, to wit: Jesse Struble Executor of William Struble deceased.

Harriet Colwell Executor of William Colwell deceased.

Walker Lyon Administrator of William S. Ryder deceased.

Joshua Hyde Administrator of Clark Hyde deceased.

Francis Popham Administrator de bonis non of William Lindsey deceased.

Moses Piersan Administrator of James M. Sevo deceased.

All persons interested in the settlement of said estates will therefore take notice that said accounts and vouchers are on file in the office of the Probate Court, and will be for hearing on the first Monday of December next, and any person interested may file written exceptions to the same or any item thereof before hearing.

S. F. GILCREST, Probate Judge.
Nov. 1, 1853.

Administrators Notice.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been duly appointed and qualified by the Probate Court, within and for Knox county, Ohio, to administer the estate of the late Isaac S. Adams deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against said estate, are notified to present them legally proven for settlement within one year from this date.

REBECCA STAATS,
JACOB FEALTS,
Nov. 1, 1853. n25p4w

RURAL Homes by Wheeler, for sale at the New Book Store.

Nov. 1, 1853

Nov. 1, 1853

Nov. 1, 1853

Nov. 1, 1853

Nov. 1, 1853

Nov. 1, 1853

Nov. 1, 1853

Nov. 1, 1853

WANTED
1000 Purchasers,
TO BUY FROM A LARGE, NEW, and well selected stock of MEN AND BOYS

Clothing,
AT THE "BEE-HIVE"

CLOTHING STORE,
JUST OPENED AT THE EAGLE Clothing Store of H. Rosenthal Mt. Vernon

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE BEEHIVE STEAM WOOLLEN MILLS,
Recently erected on the old and well known site of the Woodbridge Grist Mill, have annexed the above branch to the Country Carding, Spinning and

MANUFACTURING BUSINESS,
with the confident certainty that by reaching consumers direct they can offer superior inducements to purchasers of Clothing, either ready made or to order to wit, with full satisfaction to patrons in styles, and at prices that will warrant a continuation of patronage.

A full stock on hand and being added for a complete outfit of the

CLOTHING STORE,
such as Boots, Shoes, Shirts, Drawers, Hats, Handkerchiefs, Cravats, Suspenders, Vests, Trunks, Umbrellas, Hosiery, Gloves, Mitts, Combs, in styles and prices to suit all classes of the community.

The original business of Mr. Cummins will be continued in connection with the above, which special Circulars and advertisements will specify to strangers it is already well known to esteemed patrons.

Customers Cloth made and trimmed CHEAP FOR CASH.
WOOL Taken in exchange for goods by the yard for READY MADE CLOTHING, Country Carding, SPINNING, FULLING & FINISHING

"Do not mistake the place—remember the above establishment is in the room formerly occupied by H. Rosenthal, as the Old Eagle Clothing Store CUMMINS, CORCORAN & Co.

MATTHEWS CUMMINS, DENNIS CORCORAN, J. NUGENT.
Mt. Vernon, Oct. 1853.

Great! Grand!! Glorious!!
W. A. R.

Has formally been declared by the

GRAND SULTAN
AGAINST THE

AUTOCRAT of all the RUSSIANS
WHILE

A. WOLFF,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

READY MADE CLOTHING,
Is now prepared to fit out his

OLD CUSTOMERS GENERALLY,
as well as the rest of mankind,

CHEAPER
With Clothing of every variety and Style.

THE REASON IS OBVIOUS.
A. WOLFF
Always superintends the laying in of

His Stock
in proper person, while others worship at the

SHRINE OF BACCHUS,
AND PERMIT

EASTERN SHARPERS
to fill out their bills, during their Bacchanalian

EXERCISES.
HAVING PURCHASED A LARGE AND

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,
He feels warranted in assuring the public

that, although he

SELLS CHEAPER
than any other house in this city, he is determined

at all times to profit by the example of an

HONEST FATHER,
and pay one HUNDRED CENTS on the dollar, on all his undertakings.

—AMONGST THE—
LARGE STOCK OF CLOTHING
he has now in store will be found,

FROCK, DRESS, SACK, AND BOX COATS
of all colors, shades, styles, and fashions.

OVER COATS
of all colors, & of the best materials & manufacture.

Cloth, Cassimere, Sattinet, Tweeds, and Corduroy Pants
OF EVERY COLOR AND STYLE.

VESTS.
A large assortment of the best quality and make, to be found in the market, ranging in price from One dollar up to Eight.

—ALSO—
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SHIRTS, Drawers, Carpet Bags, Trunks, &c. of the best quality.

SILK AND FURHATS
Of the latest styles, and made expressly for this market, by the best manufacturers in New York, and warranted of superior quality.

—ALSO—

of pres-work and paper. It requires the sale of about 9,000 copies to reimburse expenses. If 500 only were sold, the cost of each copy would be about \$104! The debates in the English Parliament cost about eleven times as much as I charge subscribers for the debates in Congress, equal in quantity, and as well reported and printed.

The next session of Congress will be a long one; and it is believed the Congressional Globe for it will reach 4,000 royal quarto pages, or as the last long session made 3,842; and the long one before that made 3,901 royal quarto pages—four large volumes

50 do Coffee and Granulated Sugars ;
20 boxes Loaf Sugar ;
25 bags Spice ;
25 bags Pepper ;
100 kegs Ginger ;
250 bags Coffee ;
100 boxes Cavendish Tobacco ;
200 boxes and barrels Cut Tobacco ;

Soap, Candles, Starch, Alum, Coppers, Mad-
der, Indigo, Salt Peter, Epsom and Glauber Salts,
and in short, every thing in the Grocery line,
at New York wholesale prices, adding freight only.

HILLIARD, HAYES & CO.
Cleveland, August 30, 1853.

BANK MORTGAGES for sale at the Office

to which they invite the attention of all who are in want of articles in their line of business. Their stock will be found to comprise the largest and best assortment of Gents, Ladies, Boys, Misses', Infants' and Childrens Boots Shoes, Gaiters, Waders, Ties, Slippers, Sandals, Over shoes, &c. ever brought to this city.

Having purchased a large part of their Goods direct from the manufacturers, and all of them for cash, and having adopted the rule of selling *for cash only*, they are enabled to sell at a small advance on cost prices.

Manufacturers and dealers will find at Miller and White's a good assortment of Leather, &c.

the S. E. corner of township six, and range twelve, of the State Military land, beginning at the S. E. corner of the section of the land sold and surveyed by said William R. Sapp to Jonathan Woods; Thence said sixty six poles to a stone-whit oak tree thirty eight poles to a stake witness a white oak tree thirty six inches in diameter bearing north sixty one degrees west twenty links, thence north eight 88 degrees west 66 forty hundreds poles to the south west corner of said Woods 20 poles to the lot, thence north along said Woods' east line north by four and 64 hundreds poles to the place of beginning, estimated to contain 23 acres and 1/2.

To be sold as real property of Richard Hunt, administrator of Thayer Hunt deceased under a decree of the court of probate.

ty of Knox, and to me directed, I shall expose
at the Court house in Mount Vernon Ohio,
the 25th day of November a. d. 1853, at eleven
o'clock a. m. the following described property viz:
Twenty acres it being the south part of the north
east quarter of the south west quarter of section
ten in township eight, of range eleven.
LSO—The south east quarter of the south west
quarter in section thirteen; township eight; of
range eleven. Also, the south west quarter of the
north west quarter of section thirty three, township
eight, of range eleven. The above described lands
belonged to Philip Snider, the above described lands
contempted to contain ninety six acres more or less.
To be sold as the property of Jacob Lenhart, at the

Saws.
MILLS, & cut, circular, hand, tenon, webband
key-hole—all of the best make, at low fig-
on hand at **WARNER MILLER'S.**
March 2, 1852.

Chisels.
TORTICE, Framers, and Turning Gouges of
all the best cast steel, at
March 2, 1852. **WARNER MILLER'S.**

LECTURES Review of the "Spiritual Mani-
festations," Mattison's Expedition, for sale by
at L. 451
WHITES.

county.
May 10th 1853.

C. G. BRYANT.

Cash for Wheat.

The highest price will be paid for wheat delivered at my mill at Mt. Vernon and Gambier, on or before the 1st of June, 1850.
DANIEL S. FORTON,

ATTN:AM's new monthly, Harper, Knickerbocker, Gleason, Dickens's Yankee Notions, etc., and Greeley's Almanac, comic and other publications for sale cheap at
25, '53.
NORTON'S BOOK STORE.

INTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS---A